REMARKS

Claims 1, 4-12, 15-17 and 20 are pending in the present application. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the present claims in view of the following remarks.

I. Claim Rejections

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) Over Ishida in View of Leong

Claims 1, 4-7, 12, and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 5,684,969 to Ishida (hereinafter "Ishida") in view of United States Patent No. 5,513,342 to Leong et al. (hereinafter "Leong"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites that a method of resizing a graphical user interface of a computer software application, the graphical user interface having at least one graphical user interface element disposed thereon, comprises determining whether the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than a minimum size for the graphical user interface, and if the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than the minimum size, then altering the size of the graphical user interface to the minimum size. Similarly, claim 12 recites that a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions which when executed by a computer resize a graphical user interface of a computer software application, the graphical user interface having at least one graphical user interface element disposed thereon performs the step of determining whether the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than a minimum size for the graphical user interface, and if the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than the minimum size, then altering the size of the graphical user interface to the minimum size.

Ishida does not teach or suggest a method of resizing a graphical user interface of a computer software application or a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions which when executed by a computer resize a graphical user interface of a computer software application as recited by claims 1 and 12,

respectively. On the contrary, Ishida teaches a method of altering the display of node data including receiving a display rule entered by a user, and if the display rule selected by the user is lower than the lower display levels, then displaying nothing. This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 1 or the computer readable medium recited by claim 12 because Ishida fails to teach or suggest determining whether the display rule entered by the user is less than the lower display levels, and if so, then altering the size of the display of node data to the lower display levels. Instead, Ishida teaches that if the display rule selected by the user is lower than the lower display levels, then nothing is displayed.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Leong to allegedly cure the above-identified deficiencies of Ishida. However, like Ishida, Leong does not teach or suggest a method of resizing a graphical user interface of a computer software application or a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions which when executed by a computer resize a graphical user interface of a computer software application as recited by claims 1 and 12, respectively. In contrast, Leong teaches a method for controlling a canvas window that includes child windows (radio buttons) by changing the size of the canvas window and in response to the resizing of the canvas window, updating the sizes and layout of the child windows. This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 1 or the computer readable medium recited by claim 12 because Leong fails to teach or suggest determining whether the changed size of the canvas window is less than a minimum size for the canvas window, and if so, then changing the size of the canvas window to the minimum size for the canvas window. Instead, Leong teaches changing the size of the canvas window, without suggesting determining whether the changed size of the canvas window is less than a minimum size for the canvas window, and if so, then changing the size of the canvas window to the minimum size.

For at least these reasons, claims 1 and 12 are allowable over the combined teaching of Ishida and Leong. Since claims 4-7 and 15-16 depend from claims 1 and 12, respectively, and recite additional features, Applicants respectfully submit that the

combined teaching of Ishida and Leong does not make obvious Applicants' claimed invention as embodied in claims 4-7 and 15-16 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) Over Ishida in View of Leong and Owings

Claims 8-9, 11, 17, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishida in view of Leong and further in view of United States Patent No. 6,335,743 to Owings (hereinafter "Owings"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

A description of claim 1 can be relied upon above. For at least the reasons given above, claim 1 is allowable over the combined teaching of Ishida and Leong. Since claim 8 depends from claim 1 and recites additional features, Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teaching of Ishida, Leong, and Owings does not make obvious Applicants' claimed invention as embodied in claim 8 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 9 recites that a method of resizing a dialog window of a computer software application, the dialog window having a plurality of controls disposed thereon, comprises determining whether the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than a minimum size for the graphical user interface, and if the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than the minimum size, then altering the size of the graphical user interface to the minimum size.

Ishida does not teach or suggest a method of resizing a dialog window of a computer software application as recited by claim 9. In contrast, as discussed above, Ishida teaches a method of altering the display of node data including receiving a display rule entered by a user, and if the display rule selected by the user is lower than the lower display levels, then displaying nothing. This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 9 because Ishida fails to teach or suggest determining whether the display rule entered by the user is less than the lower display levels, and if so, then altering the size of the display of node data to the lower display levels. Instead, Ishida teaches that if the

display rule selected by the user is lower than the lower display levels, then nothing is displayed.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Leong to allegedly cure the above-identified deficiencies of Ishida. However, like Ishida, Leong does not teach or suggest a method of resizing a dialog window of a computer software application as recited by claim 9. On the contrary, as discussed above, Leong teaches a method for controlling a canvas window that includes child windows (radio buttons) by changing the size of the canvas window and in response to the resizing of the canvas window, updating the sizes and layout of the child windows. This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 9 because Leong fails to teach or suggest determining whether the changed size of the canvas window is less than a minimum size for the canvas window, and if so, then changing the size of the canvas window to the minimum size for the canvas window. Instead, Leong teaches changing the size of the canvas window, without suggesting determining whether the changed size of the canvas window is less than a minimum size for the canvas window, and if so, then changing the size of the canvas window to the minimum size.

The Office Action further relies on the teaching of Owings to allegedly cure the above-identified deficiencies in the combined teaching of Ishida and Leong. However, like Ishida and Leong, Owings does not teach or suggest a method of resizing a dialog window of a computer software application as recited by claim 9. To the contrary, Owings teaches a method for providing a window capable of being resized including determining if the window has been resized, and if the window has been resized, then moving the controls if necessary. This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 9 because Owings fails to teach or suggest determining whether the selected size of the window is less than a minimum size for the window, and if the selected size of the window is less than the minimum size, then altering the size of the window to the minimum size.

For at least these reasons, claim 9 is allowable over the combined teaching of Ishida, Leong, and Owings. Since claim 11 depends from claim 9 and recites additional

features, Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teaching of Ishida, Leong, and Owings does not make obvious Applicants' claimed invention as embodied in claim 11 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Claim 17 recites that a system for resizing a dialog window of a computer software application, the dialog window having a plurality of controls disposed thereon, comprises a dialog manager module operative to determine whether the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than a minimum size for the graphical user interface, and if the selected size of the graphical user interface is less than the minimum size, then alter the size of the graphical user interface to the minimum size.

Ishida does not teach or suggest a system for resizing a dialog window of a computer software application as recited by claim 17. On the contrary, Ishida teaches an information management system for altering the display of node data operative to receive a display rule entered by a user, and if the display rule selected by the user is lower than the lower display levels, then to display nothing. This is not analogous to the system recited by claim 17 because Ishida fails to teach or suggest that the information management system is operative to determine whether the display rule entered by the user is less than the lower display levels, and if so, then to alter the size of the display of node data to the lower display levels. Instead, Ishida teaches that if the display rule entered by the user is less than the lower display levels, then nothing is displayed.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Leong to allegedly cure the above-identified deficiencies of Ishida. However, like Ishida, Leong does not teach or suggest a system for resizing a dialog window of a computer software application as recited by claim 17. In contrast, Leong teaches a system for controlling a canvas window having child windows (radio buttons) including a layout routine associated with the canvas window operative to receive a size changed flag indicating that the canvas window has been resized and in response to receiving the size changed flag, to update the sizes and layout of the child windows. This is not analogous to the system recited by claim 17 because Leong fails to teach or suggest that the layout routine associated with the canvas

window is operative to determine whether the changed size of the canvas window is less than a minimum size for the canvas window, and if so, then change the size of the canvas window to the minimum size for the canvas window.

The Office Action further relies on the teaching of Owings to allegedly cure the above-identified deficiencies in the combined teaching of Ishida and Leong. However, like Ishida and Leong, Owings does not teach or suggest a system for resizing a dialog window of a computer software application as recited by claim 17. In contrast, Owings teaches a system for providing a window capable of being resized including a resize layout manager operative to move controls within a window, if necessary, when the window is resized. This is not analogous to the system recited by claim 17 because Owings fails to teach or suggest that the resize layout manager is operative to determine whether the selected size of the window is less than a minimum size for the window, and if the selected size of the window is less than the minimum size, then to alter the size of the window to the minimum size.

For at least these reasons, claim 17 is allowable over the combined teaching of Ishida, Leong, and Owings. Since claim 20 depends from claim 17 and recites additional features, Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teaching of Ishida, Leong, and Owings does not make obvious Applicants' claimed invention as embodied in claim 20 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103 Over Ishida in View of Leong, Owings, and Thomson

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishida, in view of Leong, further in view of Owings, and further in view of United States Patent No. 5,682,487 to Thomson (hereinafter "Thomson"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

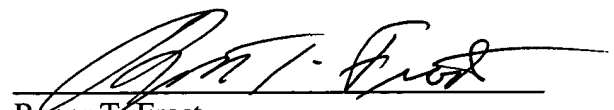
A description of independent claim 9 can be relied upon above. For at least the reasons given above, claim 9 is allowable over the combined teaching of Ishida, Leong,

and Owing. Since claim 10 depends from claim 9 and recites additional features, Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teaching of Ishida, Leong, Owings, and Thomson does not make obvious Applicants' claimed invention as embodied in claim 10 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

For at least these reasons, Applicants assert that the pending claims 1, 4-12, 15-17, and 20 are in condition for allowance. The Applicants further assert that this response addresses each and every point of the Office Action, and respectfully requests that the Examiner pass this application with claims 1, 4-12, 15-17, and 20 to allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions, please contact Applicants' attorney at 404.954.5042.

Respectfully submitted,
MERCHANT & GOULD, LLC



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